The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,609. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-SIX.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
——————including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 28 0
——————including postage..... „ 33 0
or three months in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 16 0
——————including postage..... „ 21 0
or one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——————including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers..... „ 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
Second insertion..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the month in various Quarters, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the dis...ition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Marine, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 5 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fine A 1 (12 years) Ship MORAYSHIRE, J. MATHERS, Master, (being under engagement to H. M. Government,) will sail on the 18th June. For Freight or Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To sail about 20th.

THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop, Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to

Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN DIRECT.

(To sail on or about 25th instant.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British Barque IMPULSE, 550 Tons register, Captain ROBERT GILCHRIST, will sail for Moulmein about 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

TO sail about 25th instant.—The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee or about 15th instant, for freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is generally more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line the finest vessels in their service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, varying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will give a through bill.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Children born on board between Alexandria and Trieste, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

H. HUBRICHER & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

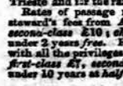
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *vid* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 4750 Tons and 160 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bushire, and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, containing in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasa, Settara, Mahableshwar, Jaojeera, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kanery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for copy of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they hope the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Watches of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Head to Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickle silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemens.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. Georges Silver Halfday Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives at each, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chucksmuck canes, Masonic Clothing Mould Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks: of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Intopied Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Harlequin Galop.
7. Venella Valse.
8. Bizzara Polka.
9. La Zenaves Quadrille.
10. Le Barbier de Seville.
11. Kitty Patterson. A Beautiful Story.
12. Casa mein Lehen Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or remittance to the amount.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch Manufacturers and Clock and Chronometer Makers, Opticians and Engravers to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, 16, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—Watches repaired and warranted by a first-class Englishman. Watches sent for repair will be returned in three months after receipt.

Bombay, September, 1861.

Books, etc, for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, its. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United King, dom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part o India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

ombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette* Office. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, Marine, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 12 Annas, plain, 8 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING USEFUL & POPULAR WORKS LATELY RECEIVED.

RELIGION OF THE HINDUS ; Essays, by Professor H. H. WILSON, 2 vols., 8vo ..... Rs. 14 0
MAX MULLER ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE, 1st Series ..... „ 8 0
LOGIC by J. STUART MILL, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth ..... „ 17 0
MURRAY'S HAND BOOK OF INDIA, Pt. 1 and 2 Bombay and Madras, 2 vols., 8vo ..... „ 15 0
——————HAND BOOK FRANCE..... „ 7 8
——————NORTHERN ITALY ..... „ 7 8
——————SCUTHERN GERMANY ..... „ 6 4
BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL GUIDE ..... „ 2 12
——————HOLLAND GUIDE ..... „ 2 12
HOPES AND FEARS by MISS YONGE ..... „ 4 0
HEIR OF REDCLIFFE do. do. ..... „ 4 0
HEARTSEASE do. do. ..... „ 4 0
ESMOND by W. M. THACKERAY ..... „ 3 12
PENDENNIS do. do. ..... „ 4 8
VANITY FAIR do. do. ..... „ 3 12
VIRGINIANS do. do. ..... „ 5 0
SIR RANOLD MARTIN on TROPICAL CLIMATES, 8vo ..... „ 14 5
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE by GEORGE BENNETT, M. D., 8vo ..... „ 20 0
MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS. 8vo ..... „ 8 0
BACON'S ESSAYS AND COLOURS OF GOOD AND EVIL, edited by W. A. WRIGHT (*reprinted in antique style*) ..... „ 3 4
WORKSHOP COMPANION, by W. TEMPLETON, 18mo ..... „ 3 4
ON LEVEELING, &c., by F. W. SIMS, C. E., 8vo. 6 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES BY THE STEAMERS.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES with Stands ..... Rs. 85 0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES in sling cases without Stands ..... „ 64 0
STEPHENS' NEW PATENT PARALLEL RULERS, 18 inches ..... „ 6 8
STAFF PAPERS in sets for 14 feet staves, the number 10 each ..... „ 4 0
CASE ALBUMS 4to morocco with guards, for mounted photographs ..... „ 45 0
ALBUM SCREENS, metal, folding for 12 or 24 Portraits ..... Rs. 12 and 20 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS royal. 4to morocco ..... „ 25 0
THE SAME, smaller sizes ..... Rs. 16 and 20 0
THE SAME in French morocco royal ..... „ 18 0
TRAVELLER'S DESKS, Morden's, 4 sizes, Rs. 4-8 to „ 9 8
GLASS INKS with brass screw tops, Mordan's, 4 sizes ..... „ 2 8
GLASS INKS, with rotatory bronze tops Mordan's, 2-8 to „ 4 0
CONE INKS, fluted, Morgan's, 3 sizes ..... Rs. 2 to „ 4 0
GOLD AND SILVER PEN & PENCIL HOLDERS, Mordan's superior manufacture ..... Rs. 12 to „ 75 0
MORDAN'S PENCILS of Ivory and Ebony for the full size W. lead ..... Rs. 2-8 to „ 4 8
RODGER'S CUTLERY, Knives of 1 to 4 blades ..... „ 4 8
DESK KNIVES with fixed blades ..... „ 2 8
WINSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLOURS ; a complete selection of all useful colours ..... „ 4 0
HOG HAIR OIL COLOUR TOOLS per dozen ..... „ 4 0
WOODEN PALETTES of 3 sizes ..... Rs. 2-8 to „ 3 0
MACINTOSH'S CIRCULAR AIR CUSHIONS 18 in. ..... „ 9 0

OF THE RECEIPTS BY THE EARLIER STEAMER THE FOLLOWING REMAIN.

UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 4 inch with adjusting Screws and Levels, by Elliot ..... „ 90 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 3 inch, Ditto ..... „ 75 0
MAGNETIC POCKET COMPASSES of sizes, Rs. 3,5, 6 0
SKETCH BOOKS—
Fisher's best half bound Imperial, Double Elephant, Super Royal, Imperial 8vo., Royal 4to, Super Royal 4to.
DRAWING PENCILS—
Faber's best H B, B B. per dozen ..... Rs. 4 8
Wolff's best B B B and other marks, per dozen ..... „ 9 0
Faber's Office Pencils, per dozen ..... „ 1 8
Faber's Red and Blue, per dozen ..... „ 4 8
LUND'S BINDING THREAD in dozen boxes ..... „ 4 0
LUND'S SPIRAL PENCILS, short ivory, No. 203... „ 6 8
THE SAME, long ivory, No. 2 ..... „ 6 8
BLOTTERS for the Drawing Room Table, of various patterns in brass and morocco, gold lined, light green, dark green, purple pale russia ..... „ 16 0
STEEL PENS—
Gillott's celebrated No. 840, in dozen boxes ..... „ 1 8
Mitchell's A B E F G L M N R ..... „
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, a very choice collection, selected by an excellent judge of Meerschaum ..... „
LADY'S TRAVELLING BAGS fitted with materials for dressing and writing Rs. 55 ; for dressing only ... „ 45 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Lately published 8vo. Price Rs. 2-12.

LETTERS FROM MALABAR. By JACOB CANTER VISSCHER, translated from the Dutch : to which is added an Account of Travancore, and Fra Bartolomeo ; Travels in that Country, by Major HERMAN DROOT.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English ; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "A Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post. *

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London: No. 20 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate ; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street ; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 16, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., Adelaide Road ; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs.	As.
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.

Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING AND Co.'

LITERATURE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The success of Mr. KINGLAKE'S Work having drawn attention to the war with Russia, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to submit the following list of works now available which may serve towards the history of that eventful time :

CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR, 1854-5, and THE CRIMEA, 1854-6. The Despatches and Papers, with plans, arranged by Captain Sayer, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. 8vo. ..... Rs. 16 0
CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA, by Captain G. S. PEARD. 12mo. ..... „ 3 12
AN EPITOME OF THE CRIMEAN WAR from its outbreak to its close, by SHIRLEY HIBBERD ..... „ 2 4
A HISTORY OF THE TURKS from the earliest period to the year 1856, by J. GILCHRIST. 12mo. cl. ..... „ 3 4
RUSSIA AND TURKEY, PAST AND PRESENT, by J. R. MORELL ..... „ 2 0
THE WAR by W. H. RUSSELL. Volume for 1855 and 1856 ..... „ 3 4
A TRIP TO THE TRENCHES, by an Amateur. Cr. 8vo. ..... „ 4 12
LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NICOLAS by Dr. MICHELSEN ..... „ 2 0
THE CRIMEA by a Resident. 12mo. cl. ..... „ 1 8
THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN UNDER OMAR PASHA by LAURENCE OLIPHANT. Cr. 8vo. cl. ..... „ 6 12
JOURNAL OF TWO VISITS TO THE CRIMEA, 1854 and 1855, with remarks on the Campaign, by Sir E. COLEBROOKE. 8vo ..... „ 4 0
DIARY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR, by F. ROBINSON, M.D. 8vo ..... „ 8 0
THE CRIMEA by Dr. C. KOCH. Cr. 8vo. cl... „ 6 0
THE WAR : what is to blame ? The question investigated from Official Documents by J. MACQUEEN. 8vo ..... „ 7 8
RUSSIA AND THE WAR by Captain JESSE. Cr. 8vo. ..... „ 3 4
A MONTH IN THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. Cr. 8vo. ..... „ 3 4
WHAT I KNOW OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS by E. T. TURNERELLI. Cr. 8vo ... „ 3 4
A REVIEW OF THE CRIMEAN WAR TO THE WINTER of 1854-5, by Colonel J. ADYE, C.B. ..... „ 5 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRY USEFUL REQUISITES FOR THE OFFICE OR PRIVATE WRITING TABLE.

INKSTANDS AND INK GLASSES.

INKSTANDS of ebony with 2 Glasses, bronze necks and lids, the other with bronze handles, with drawer, 23 by 10 inches ..... Rs. 35 0
THE SAME, 12 by 9 inches ..... „ 28 0
THE SAME, but without drawer ..... „ 24 0
THE SAME, without drawer, 11 by 7 inches ... „ 22 0
INKSTANDS, of sheet *papier mache* with partially inlaid glass inks with gilt necks and cap joints, 12 by 10 ..... „ 35 0
SOLID GLASS INKS with bronze necks and cap joints, *square cut* 2½, 2¼ and 3 inches, Rs. 7, 8 & 12 0
SOLID GLASS INKS, with bronze necks and cap joint, *circular cut*, 2½, 2¼ and 3 inches, Rs. 7, 8 & 12 0
GLASS CONE INKS, fluted, of three sizes—2½, 2¼ and 3 inches ..... Rs. 2-8 to „ 3 4
GLASS INKS with rotatory bronze tops, *Mordan's*, of sizes ..... Rs. 2 to „ 5 0
GLASS INKS with brass screw tops, *Mordan's*, of sizes ..... Rs. 1-8 to „ 3 0
GLASS INKS, *Day's* new patent brass screw spring tops ..... „ 3 8
LEATHER INKS with spring tops, *Mordan's* Travellers, from the smallest to the largest sizes made ..... Rs. 4 to „ 8 0

DESK PADS AND PORTFOLIOS.

SOLIDPADS of Blotting Paper, *foop, or letter size*.....
BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS with locks, *foop size*.....
BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS without locks .....
GOLD TOOLED MOROCCO WRITING BOOKS, *tight green, dark Green, purple*, each.
WHITE, BUFF and PINK BLOTTING PAPERS, per quire ..... Rs. 2 to „ 2 8

DESK CUTLERY.

DESK KNIVES with fixed blades, ebony or bone handles ..... Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8
PENMAKERS, ebony or ivory handles, with finishing pen blades ..... Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 0
POCKET PENKNIVES of one, two, three, or four blades, *Rodger's best* ..... Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 0

PENHOLDERS, PENCILS, &c.

GOLD PENHOLDERS, with turnin slips to protect the pen from injury when not in use... 35 0
GOLD PENHOLDER combined with Mordan's patent pencil, with bulb seal top 68 0
THE SAME, plain top, either fluted or engraved 64 0
GOLD TELESCOPIC PENCILS 60 0
GOLD AND ENAMELLED PENCIL Cases... 24 0
GOLD AND IVORY PENCIL CASE, spiral... 65 0
GOLD PENCIL CASES with rings 25 0
GOLD PENS of the best description tipped with rhodium 16 0
GOLD PENS, Athenæum Patent ..... Rs. 2 and „ 4 0
SILVER PENHOLDERS, with barrels slip ..... „ 5 8
SILVER PENHOLDERS and patent pencil... „ 12 8
SILVER TELESCOPIC PENCIL Cases ..... „ 6 8
SILVER MULTUM IN PARVO Cases, combining penholder, pencil case, toothpick, and letter balance, with bulb seal tops ..... „ 12 0
SILVER ARTISTS' CASES, containing 8 silver lead holders, fitting bone handle ..... „ 16 0
SILVER SLIP Ivory penholders ..... „ 8 8
SILVER SLIP Porcupine quill holders ..... „ 8 8
IVORY PENCILS, Lund's spiral long and short Rs. 4-8 and ..... „ 6 8
IVORY PENCILS, Mordan's screw pattern ... „ 4 0
IVORY PENCILS, silver telescopic ..... „ 6 8
IVORY PENCILS, Mordan's slide ..... „ 3 0
BONE OR WOOD, sams pattern ..... „ 2 0
COLLYER'S SOLID INDIA PENCILS—
Bone—long Rs. 3, short Rs. 2.
Wood—long Rs. 2, short Rs. 1-8.
Spare boxes of solid Ink Pencils.

THE COLLARETTE and other Penholders.

CLIPS AND PAPER WEIGHTS.

DOCUMENT FILES AND CLIPS, Mitchell's Double Spring set on cardboard.
RUSSIA LEATHER CLIPS, collapsing spring of sizes.
BRONZE LETTER CLIPS, *Mitchell's*, of sizes.
ORMOLU OR BRONZE CLIPS, *Lund's* new patent.
MOROCCO LEATHER LABELS for letters and bills, each ..... „ 1 0
PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass circular ... Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 0
PAPER WEIGHTS of bronze, ordinary, patterns and of various sizes ..... Rs. 1 to „ 3 0
PEN WIPERS, new spring cloth ..... „ 2 8
PEN WIPERS, book cloth ..... „ 1 0

LETTER SCALES AND WEIGHERS.

MORDAN'S elegant gilt Scales and Weights, Indian and English postage ..... „ 35 0
MORDAN'S small Table Scales do ..... „ 12 0
GREAVES' Pocket Letter Weighes ..... „ 4 8

CALL BELLS AND WHISTLES.

MITCHELL'S SIDE LEVER, DOME CALL BELLS ..... „ 3 8
PALMER'S SIGNALS, for the table ..... „ 3 8
PALMER'S OFFICE SIGNALS. By connecting the ordinary signal with gutta-percha tubing, a communication may be established between distant rooms ..... „

Ivory and Metallic Paper Knives ; Tortoiseshell or bone Bookmarkers : Ivory Key Labels, &c. &c. .

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from VORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
ORNAMENTALIZED TRUFFS, RINGS, PINS, BRUNY 18 FOUBAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

Books, &c. for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS.

Kingston's Our Sailors during the reign of Queen Victoria 2 12
——————Our Soldiers do. do. 2 12
Aimard's The Border Rifles 2 12
Clyne's Ballads from Scottish History 4 8
Sea Stories. By an old Sailor 2 12
Eliot's The Mill on the Floss 4 8
Craik's Winifred's Wooing 3 0
The Old Lieutenant and his Son, 2 vols 9 0
Ballantyne's The Wild Man of the West 2 12
Reid's The Tiger Slayer, Illustrated 2 4
Guizot's Embassy to the Court of St James's in 1840 ..... 4 8
Leitch's God's Glory in the Heavens 4 8
Edwards's The Story of Cervantes 2 0
Shakspere's Songs and Sonnets 5 12
Kingston's Dick Onslow's Adventures among the Redskins 2 12
The Marvellous Adventures of Tyll Owlglass 2 12
Lectures to Young Men in Exeter Hall, 1863.. 2 12
Collins's A Cruise upon Wheels in France 3 12
Minnie's Love. By the author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam" 6 12
Grandmother's Money 3 12
Essays by a Barrister. (From the *Saturday Review*) 6 12
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds..... 9 8
Wharton's The Wits and Beaux of Society. 2 vols 15 12
Half Hours with the Bible. Illustrated 3 12
Mrs. Trollope's The Widow Wedded, &c..... 3 12
Fanny Fern's Leaves from her Portfolio..... 2 12
The Fairy Book. By author of "John Halifax, Gentlemen." 3 4
A First Friendship. (From *Fraser's Magazine*)... 4 8
Spenser's Faërie Queene 3 12
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrical Poems 3 4
Able to Save. By the author of "The Pathway of Promise." 1 12
Noad's Manual of Chemical Analysis, Part 1, Qualitative 4 8
Chamber's Standard Reading Book, No. 4..... 1 0
——————No. 5..... 1 2
Weale's Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles..... 1 8
——————Treatise on Rivers and Torrents, &c..... 1 14
——————Drainage of Districts and Lands 0 12
——————Limes, Cements, Mosaics, &c..... 0 12
——————Foundations, Concrete Works, &c..... 0 12
Russell's German Concertina Tutor, 2 vols..... 3 0
The Training School Song Book 2 0
Chambers's History of the Revolt in India 9 0
Beveridge's Comprehensive History of India 3 vols. 39 8
Royal Army List for May 1 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April. 1 4
Ince's Outlines of English History 1 2
Burn on construction of Horse Railways for branch lines 1 8
Ponting's Photographic Difficulties 1 14
New Cavalry Regulations, 1862 ..... 2 4
The Book and its Story. By L. N. R. (Calf bound.) 6 8
Campion. The Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer, &c. 4 2
The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator 5 12
White's Arithmetic 2 12
Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. (Morocco)... 11 4
Lost among the Afghans : adventures of John Campbell 5 12
Braidwood's True Yoke-Fellows in the Mission Field 5 12
Burke's Peculiarities of Families, 3rd Series 3 8
Mackay's Book of English Songs 2 4
Meredith's The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, 3 vols 20 0
Osborn's My journal in Himalayan Waters..... 3 12
De la Rive's Reminiscences of the life of Count Cavour 6 8
Fortune's Visits to Japan and China..... 12 0
Therry's Reminiscences of N. S. Wales & Victoria 10 8
Forbes's Translation of the Hagh-o-Bahar..... 6 0
Dickens's The Pic-Nic Papers..... 3 12
Gillis's Ashgrove's History of the Reformation.... 3 12
Mackay's Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England, from 1642 to 1684 ..... 3 12
Half Hours with the Microscope, Illustrated..... 2 0
The Magnet Stories, Vol. 5..... 2 0
Memorable Events in Bible History..... 3 8
Stanley's Selections of Roman Poetry..... 12 8
Byron's Poetical Works..... 3 12
Wills's Successful Exploration of Australia 11 4
Lempriere's Mexico in 1861-62..... 9 0
Arbuthnot's Herzégovina: or Omer Pachs and the Christian Rebels 8 0
Gamle Norge (Old Norway) ; or our Holiday in Scandinavia 3 12
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors..... 8 0
Stevenson's Praying and Working..... 2 12
To Church ! by the author of "High Church"... 2 12
Macleod's Parish Papers..... 2 12
Dick's Manual of Veterinary Science..... 3 12
Studies from Life. By author of John Halifax, Gent 3 12
Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne..... 9 0
Morray's History of British India..... 5 12
Bartleet's Forty Days in the Desert 5 12
Songs of Scotland prior to Burns. With tunes. Year Book of Facts 1863 ..... 3 12
——————Great Exhibition 1862 ..... 4 8
Colton's Lacon ; or many things in few words... 2 8
Moyrick's House Dogs and Sporting Dogs..... 2 12
St. Winifred's; or the World of School 4 12
Kitto's Scripture Lands and Bible Atlas..... 5 12
Cumming's The Millennial Rest 5 12
Ridgway's Perils among the Moslem 3 12
Mereweather's Diary of a Clergyman in Australia. 3 4
The Robber's Cave ; a story of Italy 2 0
Life in Heaven. By author of "Heaven our home." 2 4
Lady Dunbar's Four Years in Foth round Spain and Portugal 3 8
Mrs. Mason's Civilizing Mountain Men..... 3 12
Wilder's Mission Schools in India 3 12
Vaughan's the Book and the Life 2 12
The Book of Scottish Song..... 6 0
The Postman's Bag : a story book for boys and girls 2 12
The Little Museum Keepers..... 1 0
Popular Scottish Poems..... 1 0
Kingston's Tales for all ages..... 2 4
Mrs. Balfour's Cousin Bessie..... 0 12
Dr. Newton's The Giants and how to fight them. 0 12
Mrs. Geldart's The Sick Room and its secret..... 0 12
Recreations of a Country Parson..... 2 12
Huxley's Lectures on Organic Nature 2 0
Rachel Noble's Experience. By B. Edwards ... 2 12
Brownlow's Sketches of the American Secession.. 6 6
Bowman's Sunshine and Clouds in morning of life..... 2 4
Fowler's Texts for Talkers 2 12

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Houses, &c. to

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 20th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 Do. do.	259 per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	28 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	54 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	25 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	114 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	5½ do.	126 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,000	375 per share	Rs. 10,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,500 per. p.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh. (prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 250 disct.
Jafer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Tweedie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
,, Loan 1835-36	3 per cent.	
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		119½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	249
Carolus	,,	209
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five Franc Pieces	,,	205
Bar Silver	,,	1-7½
Gold Leaf	,,	10-12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (18th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	500 to 505
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	490 to 495
New Bhowanggar, (ready)	,,	492 to 495
New Oomrawtee	,,	450 to 455
New Comptа	,,	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawgunee	,,	570 to 575
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	445 to 450
New Veravul	,,	450 to 465
New Khandeish	,,	435 to 440
New Poratchee	,,	465 to 470
New Acoteе	,,	470 to 475
New Mangalore	,,	465 to 470
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish		6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£511,050.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at Is. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sles ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Bangkok for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½ per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
,, on demand		
On Scotland do.	Is. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	Is. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	Is. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
H. use of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
—aturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—France, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	,,
On Demand	Is. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-53 ,,	,,
On Demand	,, 2-50 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS GOTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...Is. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Commissariat, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand		
On Scotland do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	Is 11 d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY and HALIFAX.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight	Is.	11½d.
,, 3 months' sight	Is.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	Is.	11¾d.
,, 1 months' sight	Is.	11¾d.
On demand	Is.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	Is.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per anfnum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited on Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of each of other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto Is. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

Bombay, 19th June 1863. ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto 4 ditto. ..... Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto. ..... Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. ..... Is. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. ..... Is. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... Is. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

Bombay, 19th June 1863. ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 19	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 8 and Bassein 18 June.
	City of Glasgow	Carnaghard	London 10 March.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
June 19	Pharsamond	Searle	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat and Bassein.—Mrs. Turner, and 38 deck.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Dovercourt*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Surge*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—2 packages Tortoise Shells, 175 lbs., Tickunjee Premjee ; 2 packages Tortoise Shells, 255 lbs., Tickunjee Premjee.

Mystery.—Loose Sandlewood, 105 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co. ; 314 pieces E. Teeth, 26 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs., Goculdass Lilladhur ; 10 bags Coffee, 15 cwt., Samjee Hemraz

Scotland.—144 cases Camphor, 148 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Morayshie.—1 case Wearing Apparels &c., Herbert Jacobs.

Conway.—300 packages Munjeet, 497 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—75½ bales Cotton, 26½ cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee.

Broughton Hall.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee.

Castilian.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee.

South.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co ; 110½ bales Cotton, 387 cwt., Mooljee Hemraz ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Sallay Momud Golam Hosen ; 42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee.

Forganhall.—27 bales Cotton, 9½ cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co. ; 1 bale Cotton, 8¼ cwt., Arjoon Bhimsey.

Matheran.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Pursotum Herachund.

Floating Light.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gangjee Megjee ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Hargovundass Pranjeevundass ; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Morning Light.—1,000 bags Linseed, 950 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee ; 250 bags Linseed, 437½ cwt., ; 200 packages Cloves, 240 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Jairam Visram.

Fleur de Lis.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Bavelaw.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Varesy Malljee ; 1 case Sundries, Nicholson.

Douglas Castle.—31 bales Cotton, 118½ cwt., Lookmonjee Keekabhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

Clifton Belle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Zuleika.—250 bundles Country Gall, 125 cwt., Pursotum Sowjee.

Africana.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khatesy Sakerchund ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dcongersy Toolseedass and Co.

Southern Belle.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Heralall Ramgopall.

Excellent.—480 bales Cotton, 1,505 cwt., Narrondass Permanund ; 480 bales Cotton, 1,680 cwt., Luckmedass Virjee ; 460 bales Cotton, 1,610 cwt., Vusunjee Manockchund.

Americana.—41 bales Orchillaweed, 141½ cwt., Macnee and Co.

Euphrates.—275½ bales Cotton, 964½ cwt., Cullianjee Ludha ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Norah Graeme.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; 310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Cassedass Khimjee ; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Bhimjee Lalljee.

Sir Charles Napier.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Khutow Ludha.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Silverware, 507 tolas, Goculdass Tezjall.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749	Ann Union. Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750	Chapman, Harland.	
710	Coleroon, Hall.	
882	Cyclops, Gordiner.	
890	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1126	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Glentana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Malvatta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
839	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956	Preston, Meffett.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Howard—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—Remington & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark.	
744	Thomas Houlin, Menzies.	Feb 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 30
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1038	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.	
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.—Killick Nixon & Co.	May 5
939	Barbara.	March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Calula, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
	Elina Beadle, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co.	March 9
1091	Elphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
927	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1395	Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Hanneman, Phillips.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham.	
819	Hurry Fadlejee Rodajee.—Ilg, Baker & Co.	Feb. 28
558	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.	March 30
1034	Old England, Bulman—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoelir Prieger & Co.	
993	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 13
965	Tangier.	April 21
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 25
1046	Childwickbury, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Euroclydon Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	
1343	Levant, Ferran.—Ewart, Latham [& Co.	Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 29
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
738	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	
959	Falkland, Pender.	
316	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lennon, Rainey.	April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Powell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward. Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334	Crusader.	
1047	Eglaise.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	(put back.)
460	Chasley.	
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Maglius.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
349	City of Edinburgh, Solen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 6
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.	
538	Chedubs (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	May 15
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM MELBOURNE.	
1235	Tornado.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. (missing)	March 7
980	Arratoon Apear (s.)	June 15
1361	Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co.	April 17

feet. Both pumps were again kept going till between 11 and 12 o'clock when they became choked. Up to that time the water that was pumped up was quite clear. I don't know if the pumps were sounded again. The log was lowered at 10 o'clock. Shortly after 8 o'clock the vessel was put before the wind for the harbour, going at the rate of six knots an hour. The wind fell light about 9 o'clock; rate reduced to about three knots. We got two boats, namely, the life boat and pinnace, out between 10 and 11, as we could see the ship was settling on looking over the side. The water was then up about a foot from the channels, and about eighteen inches from the covering board. We stove our life boat in turning her over. All told, we had twenty-three hands and one passenger. Shortly after midnight the ship broached to and would not steer on account of the quantity in her. I left the ship in the life boat at 2 o'clock, thirteen hands in the boat including the Captain. When I left her the channels were under water, and the ship had a little list to starboard. I remained holding on astern of the ship for abt half an hour for the Captain, who lowered himself over the stern by a rope about four or five feet. Then we remained another half hour, when the ship was on her beam ends, the top gallant sails and royals out of water, and all the other sails under water. The yards were square. We finally left the ship about three in the morning, the other two boats having left about half an hour before. I superintended the stowing of the cargo. We had about five or six hundred bales of cotton; it was stowed chiefly between decks, a few bales in the lower hold. I knew of no weak places in the ship, and I did not observe any signs of leaking in harbour. I cannot account for her filling so rapidly. We were in Bombay nearly three months, and the pumps were tried every morning for about three minutes, but we could not get so much water out of her as we put in. The vessel had one cargo port on each side amidships, about four feet square. I saw them secured about a week before we left. They were properly secured and horsed outside. The lower part was two feet above the water *the day we left. The ship was quite full, drawing 19 feet 6 inches even keel. I considered the ship very* strong and well built. When the leak was first discovered no attempt was made to find the place of the leak. All the hatches were properly battened and secured two days before we left. The crew had a house in deck forward, and there was a house for the Captain and officers aft. All communication with the hold was cut off. We carried all our provisions on deck, and there was an iron tank for the water from which water was pumped the day before we left in the morning leaving about 12 inches in her. The pumps sucked at 10 inches. The coals were kept in two lockers under the top-gallant forecastle. I saw the whole of the cargo stowed in the hold.

Robert Knowles sworn, said,—I was carpenter of the *Patterson* on the 4th June last when she left Bombay bound to London. I have been a carpenter 30 years, and at sea about 21 years. I cannot account for the loss of the *Patterson*. She was as tight as a bottle a few hours before she went down. I sounded the well about half-past 6 that morning. There were 9 inches in her, and the pumps suck at 11. I pumped her out once only during her stay in port. Prior to taking in cargo, I examined the ship carefully throughout. The ship was perfectly sound: she was thoroughly caulked from the copper up, decks and all, while in Bombay. I first found that the vessel was making water about 6 o'clock P. M., my usual time for sounding the pumps at sea. I then found five feet water in the well. I reported that to the Chief officer, and immediately set both pumps on. The chief mate was in his cabin. He was the second mate's watch. The chief mate came out immediately and stood by the pumps. We did not go in on the leak. The pump was again sounded about 8 o'clock, and then there were between 6 and 7 feet water in her. The pumps were kept going, and about 11 o'clock the well was again sounded, and we found eleven feet in her then. No attempt was made to discover the place of the leak. All hands were hard at work at the pumps. There was no communication between the hold and 'tween decks. The hatches were all battened down the day before we left in the forenoon. The chain locker was under the forehatch. It extended down to the 'tween decks, cased in round the foremast square about 3 feet each side, and 2 feet before the foremast. The well was sounded by me the evening before we left. There were 9 inches in it. When we first worked the pumps, the water was rather thick, but after a quarter of an hour it became clear. I should say the diameter of the pump boxes was about 10 or 11 inches; and the pumps were in good order and worked with fly wheel.

The further enquiry will be resumed this day (Saturday.)

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

No. of Suit 152.—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.

No. of Suit 194.—Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla *vs.* Hajee Isaac and another.

No. of Suit 241.—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy *vs.* Dewalee and others.

No. of Suit 244.—Shetapa Enkutee *vs.* Rutna Utha and another.

No. of Suit 258.—Bhoota Megha *vs.* Pestonjee Jewanjee.

For Final disposal.

No. of Suit 242.—Vizpall Shamjee *vs.* Thucker Ladha Veerjee.

No. of Suit 270.—Cooverjee Byramjee and another *vs.* Manockjee Jeewanjee.

No. of Suit 273.—Kessowjee Naik and others *vs.* Govindlall Girdhurlall.

No. of Suit 274.—Dossabhoy Bomanjee *vs.* Thucker Gopaljee Walljee.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

No. on Board 23.—No. of Suit 60.—Tatia Madowjee *vs.* Bhageertheebai widow.

No. on Board 24.—No. of Suit 45.—Soojwoodeen Tyabjee and others *vs.* Khoja Allaruckia Peerbhoy Khimjee.

No. on Board 25.—No. of Suit 62.—Vella Ghella *vs.* Ramrutton Succaram and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 20th June 1863.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

William Howard, Esq. *vs.* Wishwanath Atmaram. (Exceptions for Argument.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy *vs.* Bhicoojee widow. (For hearing.)

Nansee Tarra Naliqueen *vs.* Khojah Allarakha Soomar. (For hearing.)

Ruttonjee Manockjee *vs.* Futtey Bebee and others. (For hearing.)

Hormusjee Bomanjee Kaka *vs.* Parvutebaee widow. (For hearing.)

20th June 1863. GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

13th June 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE AND SIR J. ARNOULD, KTS.)

Bunsordass Bhogilall vs. *Kessrising Mohunlall.*

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for plaintiff. The Hon'ble the Advocate General and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Verrai, for defendant.

This was an action on a native Khut, a writing of Insurance effected with the defendant's firm in Bombay, the 14th December 1859 "*according to the usage of Mangrole*" on goods shipped on board the Khotia *Matsal* on a voyage from Mangrole to Aden. The plaint filed the 4th February 1862, after setting out the terms of the Insurance writing, stated that the defendant underwrote the same for Rs. 1,500; that goods to the amount insured, were loaded on board the Khotia; that Jannoo Tyeb and Mahomed Vullee, merchants of Verawul, were jointly interested therein; that the ship with the goods on board sailed from Mangrole on her voyage to Aden on the 11th December 1859, that while on such voyage it became necessary by reason of a violent storm to throw overboard a great portion of the said goods, which portion was thereby totally lost: that, with great difficulty, the ship with the residue of the said goods reached Maculla a port in the Arabic Coast, where the said residue was landed and afterwards according to the custom of merchants trading between Maculla and Arabia sold by auction. The plaint then averred that the amount of average or percentage of loss payable by the underwriter was Rs. 60-15 per cent. which on Rs. 1,500, the amount of the defendant's subscription, was Rs. 913-12; it further stated that due notice of all the above facts had been given to the defendant, and that six months from the time of giving such notice had elapsed before the commencement of the action. The particulars of demand claimed Rs. 913-12 with interest thereon till payment. The pleas (filed the 6th March 1862) were 1. The general issue. 2. A denial that Jannoo Tyeb and Mahomed Vullee were interested in the goods as alleged. A denial that the ship sailed as alleged to a denial that the goods were lost as alleged.

The case was tried in March last before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould who directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs for Rs. 913-12-0 (the full amount claimed) with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from the 18th December 1861 till judgment and with costs on the higher scale. As, however, the point raised as to the certificate was important and by no means free from doubt, His Lordship gave the defendant leave to reduce that verdict, hitherto one of nominal damages without costs if the full Court should be of opinion, that though there was proof of the fact of loss, there was no satisfactory proof of the amount of loss and that His Lordship ought not to have received the mahajun's certificate as evidence of the latter or to reduce the verdict to one for Rs. 799-3-6 (that being the amount claimed less to deduction of 12½ per cent with costs should the Court be of opinion, that, on the evidence, the defendant was liable to pay the claim to this extent.

This day the Advocate General moved the Full Court to reduce the verdict, and the point having been argued at some length on both sides, the Chief Justice gave the following Judgment of the Court:—

This was an application made, pursuant to the liberty reserved, to reduce a verdict for the plaintiff for Rupees 913-12 with cost on the higher scale to one with nominal damages without costs if the full Court should be of opinion that though there was proof of the fact of loss, there was no satisfactory proof of the amount of loss and that a document called the mahajun's certificate should not have been received as evidence of the latter or to reduce the verdict to Rupees 799-3-6 with costs, should the Court be of opinion, that on the evidence the defendant was liable to the claim to that extent, (being the amount claimed less 12½ per cent.) The action was brought upon a native "Khut," or policy of Insurance effected with the defendant's firm in Bombay on 14th December 1859, according to the usage of Mangrole," on goods shipped on board the "Khotia Matsal," on a voyage from Mangrole to Aden, a large quantity of the goods on board having been jettisoned owing to stress of weather, the "Khotia" put into the intermediate port of "Macalla," where the sea damaged goods and the vessel's papers including the manifest were immediately taken possession of by the "mahajuns" of that port and the goods were sold under their superintendence and direction. After the sale, the mahajuns calculated the average loss incurred, having ascertained "the difference between the goods shipped and those landed, by selling the latter by public auction and found it proved, that 60½ and 15 Kalies per cent had been lost, and 39.5 Kalies per cent had been saved." The vessel's papers (including the manifest) were returned to the "supercargo" by the mahajuns, who also gave him an account sale of the goods auctioned by them, together with a certificate of the average loss incurred. The supercargo handed those three documents to the plaintiffs.

The "mahajuns" appear to be a self-constituted body of the principal native merchants, at each of the small ports on the Indian and Arabian coasts of the Indian Sea and assume cognizance of sea losses, to the extent of fixing the amount of average loss incurred, and payable by native underwriters. The plaintiff insisted that "according to the usage of Mangrole the certificate of the mahajun was conclusive upon the underwriter, and that upon proof of it *alone*, and of the policy, he was entitled to recover the percentage of loss mentioned in the certificate upon the value of the risk, as declared in the Policy. The plaintiff failed in proving the usage to that extent, but adduced evidence *to show, that the certificate* had been so received in a *great many cases, and in* others upon a deduction being made of, from 6 to 12½ per cent. according to the agreement of the insured and the underwriter. The defendant denied the existence of the usage to either extent, and produced several witnesses to prove, that underwriters had insisted upon and exercised the rights of calling for the ship's "manifest," and the "account sales" at the port of distress, in addition to the mahajun's certificate, but admitted that upon the production of those documents the underwriter was bound to pay according to the certificate, unless, he could establish actual fraud on the part of the shippers, master of vessel, or the mahajuns. We think that "the usage of Mangrole" has been proved to be in accordance with that admission, and that under a policy so effected, the underwriter if he cannot establish a case of actual fraud, will be bound to pay an average loss according to the certificate of the "mahajuns" when the insurer shall also produce the ship's manifest and the account sales at the port of the distress. A "usage" to be binding must be reasonable and we do not think that the "usage" to the extent, claimed by the plaintiff would be so. This "usage" of Mangrole appears to have originated in the necessities of the petty commerce carried on for ages in the Indian sea, by means of small open decked vessels in which the ventures were both so numerous and individually of so small an amount, that either commerce would have been checked by the absence of insurance or some inexpensive mode must have been adopted by common consent of insurers and underwriters, by which insured losses could be recovered from the latter. The native merchants to each port of resort appeared to have instituted themselves, and to have been received by each other, as agents, for the purpose of looking after their respective interests in sea risks, whether as shippers or as underwriters. The mutual interest of those merchants to act with good faith towards each other, and the exigencies of commerce, reasonably led to such a confidence being placed in the integrity of all acts under their personal cognizance and control as would allow such certificate being to the extent received as binding upon both underwriters and insured. Those acts would appear to be. The statement of the goods saved and brought into harbour, the undamaged value at the port of distress of the goods appearing in the manifest, the bona fides of the sale and amount of proceeds of the sea damaged goods and the calculation of percentage loss, but the reason of the usage or custom is that it should be conclusive and no further. To enable mahajuns to adjust a fair average upon a jettison loss, they must either have the manifest before them or act upon representations of the nacoda or other persons respecting the goods shipped. If the manifest be fraudulent as it has been sworn to be sometimes, or if false representations be made to the mahajuns neither of which they possess any means of testing, then the underwriter would suffer without redress, if according to the plaintiff the certificate ought was to be held as conclusive evidence against the underwriter. There can be no reasonable difficulty in producing the manifest, or its equivalent at the port of shipment, and it affords such an obvious necessary and reasonable check to fraud on the part of shippers, nacodas or others without trenching on the confidence placed by usage in the mahajuns, that we do not think a usage dispensing with the production even if such a usage were proved (which it has not) should be considered as a reasonable usage.

The mahajun's certificate ought not to have been received in evidence in this case, unaccompanied by the manifest and the account sales, both of which the plaintiff had in his possession, but thought proper for some reason or another to withhold from the underwriters and from this Court. Throwing that certificate out of consideration, the only materials before us to ascertain the amount of claimed average loss are the facts, of a shipment by the defendant to the amount of Rupees 1500, about half the entire cargo thrown overboard, and Rupees 3500 paid to the plaintiff as the produce of the sale by the mahajuns of so much of the cargo as belonged to him, we have no evidence of the quantity or value of the goods belonging to other shippers. These are not sufficient to enable us to arrive at amount of average loss, which the plaintiff has sustained, and must therefore in terms of the liberty reserved allow the verdict to be reduced to one for nominal damages without costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 19th June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Francis Xavier Pinto vs. *Miss Jane Randall.*

BUTLER'S WAGES, &c.—This was an action to recover the sum of twenty-one Rupees for wages and supplying the table of the defendant. The wages amounted to Rupees 41-1, of which Rupees 31-0 were paid on account, leaving a balance of Rupees 9-8, which together with the sum of Rupees 11-8, alleged to have been expended in provisions, made up the sum sued for.

The plaintiff said that the above amount was due to him for wages and market purchases, made on account of the defendant. These expenses were entered by his mistress in a book, and he had given to her, at the time of each expenditure, a bill for the articles he had paid for. This book his mistress kept, and if it was produced, it would prove his claim to be correct.

Pascoe Lopez said he was in the service of defendant's sister, but could prove nothing, having been simply told by the plaintiff that the defendant owed the money. Another witness, Malla Annajee's evidence was of a like character, and failed to prove.

Miss Jane Randall admitted that she owed the plaintiff, who had been in her service as cook, the sum of Rupees 9-8 for wages, but he had no other claim whatever upon her. The articles which were brought daily from the bazar were daily paid for. This expenditure was entered in a book, and Rupees 10 were given to him at one time, which was the only sum which had been due to him on this account. He had demanded no more until the claim appeared in the summons added to his wages. She still had the book, but it was crossed through as paid. The book was kept in her own handwriting, for her own information principally, as to her expenses. There was nothing due to the plaintiff, and the defendant did not know what the claim was for.

The plaintiff here requested that the case might be postponed that the book might be produced.

His Honor said he would willingly potspone the case for this purpose, if he thought its production would assist in proving the plaintiff's case, which he did not think, besides which he should have thought of this before, and caused it to be brought to Court. As the Rs. 9-8 was not disputed, there would be a verdict for that sum, payable with costs, within the usual period allowed.

Sewlall Mottilall trading by his Monim Vakidass, vs. *Babajee Bawa.*

THIS was an application on the part of the defendant to set aside the operation of a distress warrant, obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant, on account of rent due by the latter to the amount of two hundred and twenty two-rupees.

Mr. Acland appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said he should leave the plaintiff to prove his case. The defence was that there was no agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that the six months' rent, at thirty seven Rupees per month, for which the distraint had been issued, was not due.

His Honor said a distress warrant having been issued, it would rest with Mr. Nesserwanjee to prove his client's case.

Babajee Venooba Bawa stated that he occupied a house, but did not rent it from the plaintiff. It was one Nandram, Metah, who had put him in possession. He had agreed with him to pay ten rupees a month for it, and had asked that an agreement might be drawn up and signed, which the Metah promised to get. Six months' rent was then to be paid in advance. He (defendant) gave Rs. 36, which was for four months at Rs. 9 per month, according to his account. There was four rupees due here, as he had agreed to pay Rs. 10. He had never had any conversation with the plaintiff now in Court. He had had possession of the house for six months. Nandram said when he introduced the defendant to the house, that it was not his, but a friend's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acland.—He occupied one story of the house, and did not know the house belonged to plaintiff. Nandram was not employed to make an agreement. Nandram was told to get an agreement from the owner of the house, and he would sign it and pay the rent, which, if he had done, would have enabled him to know hellandlord. He did not know Furdoonjee Cursetjee, and took no receipt for the money. There was a rupee due to Nandram which he had lent to the defendant, which was paid him back at the same time that he had paid the Rs. 36 for rent. The one rupee had been borrowed at the playhouse the night before. Including the one rupee it is Rs. 37. Two witnesses were present, Gopal and Balwantrao. The Rs. 37 was not paid for one month's rent, but for four months' rent. No Parsees came for rent, and remembers the attachment on his property. He told the bailiff he intended to go to the house of Metalf, who introduced him to the house, and from thence to the owner, whom he would pay and forthwith leave the house. He only learned the amount for which his goods were attached when the warrant was served.

The Plaintiff's Moonim stated that he had entered into a contract with Nandram to let the house for Rs. 37 per measem. There was a written agreement, which was signed, and dated 27th October 1862, but not stamped.

His Honor wished to know why the agreement was not stamped. Witness said it was not customary. When two months had expired he had called, and defendant, who was then in possession, promised to pay Rs. 37 per month. A Parsee named Furdonjee was with him, who is now in Court. He did not trouble himself to know whether Nandram was the defendant's Metah or not.

Mr. Nerserwanjee said that the agreement not being stamped, as it should have been, it would be necessary, if evidence upon it was to be taken, that it should be stamped before the evidence could be taken or the trial proceed.

His Honor said the agreement had not been put in.

The evidence of Gopal Pandoorcej was directly in opposition to the foregoing, who said that the Rs. 36 was for four months' rent and Sadashew corroborated, both declaring the one rupee was a separate affair of loan. Several other witnesses, with conflicting testimony, were called, but [that of the defendant's metah and a Parsee gave a preponderating weight to the plaintiff's statement. The former said that he was authorized by defendant to make any agreement he thought fit, and he had agreed for Rs. 37 per month. The Parsee Furdonjee stated that he made out a bill and received the money for the first month's rent. Upon the occasion of his second call defendant had said he had incurred a large amount of costs, and wanted breathing time. He had never disputed the rent of Rs. 37 per month to him, and when distraint was served, he begged hard, saying that he had received no rent from those to whom he had sublet.

His Honor summed up. He pointed out that there was but one corroborative witness on behalf of the defence, and much stronger evidence had been adduced by plaintiff. The Court, he said, was very particular in granting distress warrants. Questions were put to the applicants to the effect, whether they had ever before received rent, and whether there was any dispute about the amount due, and were guided by the replies in granting the warrants. There was another defence which might have been set up, but even if that had succeeded, another action might have resulted for use and occupation. The application must be refused and the rule set aside.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Bhugwan Teja and Teja Lalla vs. *Atmaram Trimbuck.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and twenty-three rupees and thirteen annas, being the amount of eighty-three rupees due on a promissory note, together with forty rupees and thirteen annas interest.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung for the defendant.

This case was in course of hearing on Monday last, but was postponed in order that a document indispensable in the defence might be translated.

Mr. Pandurung said that the defence was that the note was paid off by another one.

Mr. Barton.—Then the note is admitted, that is all I need say about it.

His Honor.—Is the document translated.

Mr. Pandurung said it was not. He was not engaged in the case on Monday, and his clients said they did not understand the order.

His Honor said that was no excuse. The case had been postponed on Monday, upon the payment of the costs of the day, by the defendant, and it would now have to be postponed again on the same terms for the same purpose. He would therefore postpone the hearing of the case until Friday next, if that would suit Mr. Barton. The learned Judge further said that when professional parties were engaged, he made it a rule only to postpone cases to the days most convenient to those gentlemen. The case was then postponed till Friday next upon the payment of the costs.

Mr. Barton said he must beg for it that the costs be paid at once, as he had never been able yet, during ten years, to get them.

His Honor said Mr. Barton might proceed in the usual way. If defendant appeared on the day appointed, and the costs were not paid, upon its notification to that effect to the Judge, the case would not be proceeded with, and if not paid, then, would be struck out.

Thursday, 18th June 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Antonio Pereira vs. *Antonio Santo Queenee.*

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff, to recover the sum of Rupees 1,000 and interest and costs, damages on account of breach of promise, on the part of the defendant, who had agreed that his son should marry the plaintiff's daughter.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for defendant.

The plaintiff in this cause had known the defendant for some time, and it seemed that they were mutually desirous to enter into an agreement that their children should be united in marriage. The agreement was drawn up between them on the 11th of August last, and having been duly signed, nothing remained but for the happy pair to be indissolubly tied by the holy bands, which their respective parents seemed so earnestly to desire. Upon the principle, however, that "marriages are made in heaven," or at least not by parents which generally are considered as the same, it seems it hath occurred, in all probability on the part of the fair one, in the first instance, for on the day fixed for the consummation of the happy event, although her father brought her to the altar of sacrifice, her gallant lover was *non est*. Such behaviour as this could scarcely be overlooked by the plaintiff, who besides being willing to fulfil his part of the contract, had, it was alleged, gone to great expense in making repairs and other expenses contingent upon so important an occasion. These substantial causes of dissatisfaction therefore were embodied in the claim of one hundred and ninety-one rupees, while the plaintiff had made no claim for damages for the breach of contract in other respects, throwing in the injury done to his own and his daughter's feelings, *gratis*. It appeared, however, from the evidence that the marriage feast, that should have been varied considerably, by the different witnesses' statements as to the number of guests, some putting them down at 100 and some at 300, and that none could positively say they had counted 30. It also came out that the plaintiff claimed damages for providing certain wines and spirits, which had afterwards realised by consumption in another quarter, which in all probability were sacrificed to an outraged sensibility.

Mr. Nesserwanjee addressed the Court at some length, commenting upon the want of evidence as to the expenses incurred, and called attention to the fact that the bride and bridegroom were both above age, which made it difficult to tell why the fathers should have concerned themselves to enter into an agreement at all. He further contended that plaintiff had failed to prove that the expenses were incurred as stated, and begged a verdict might be returned for the defendant.

His Honor said that he had come to the conclusion that the defendant had broken his promise, but the evidence upon which the damages should have been proved was unreliable. He should therefore return a verdict for plaintiff, with nominal damages of one rupee.

Knight and Mull vs. *Nowrojee Jamsetjee.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of eighty-eight rupees.

The plaintiffs in this case are the Proprietors of the *Times of India*, and the claim was for the insertion of advertisements in that Journal, from September 1862, to March 1863. The defendant is the Proprietor of the Wellington Hotel, at Mazagon, and the orders conveyed to the plaintiffs were sent through Louis Blanchenay, at the time Manager of the defendant's business.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendant.

The defence was that the defendant was not liable for the orders given by his manager, and it was also alleged that notice had been given to discontinue the advertisements, as he would not be responsible for any but the orders he gave himself. The receipt of this letter was not admitted by the plaintiffs, but a letter had been forwarded from the office of the manager, requesting that the defendant would call and explain the matter. In reply, the defendant had promised to do so, but he had not called. The debt was proved in Court by the servants of the plaintiffs.

The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

NEWS LETTER.

SECUNDERABAD, *12th June.*

IT is reported that sweeping changes are shortly to take place in the Hyderabad Contingent, one of which is to the effect that the local subordinates of the Ordnance Department are to be pensioned, to make room for the advancement of those in the service who are duly attested soldiers, and who have served as such ere entering the Hyderabad Contingent. These non-commissioned officers, particularly of the Infantry, have for years past been at a standstill in the way of promotion, and are likely to remain so, while the only posts they hoped to fill, are occupied by men who never served in any military capacity ere entering the Nizam's army. The latter are locals, not to be understood of the company's army, but monthly servants, or properly speaking camp followers, and yet, strange though it may appear, they are with one exception all in the Ordnance Department—Conductors, Sub-Conductors, or Store Serjeants! On the reorganization of the Nizam's service in 1854 to Hyderabad contingent, it was found necessary to pension the local officers and strike them off the rolls, which should certainly have been also carried out with the local subordinates. But this not having taken place we attribute to the kindness of Mr. Bushby, then Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, who it is supposed allowed them to hang on to entitle them to a grant from the Nizam's Government. But however kind the intention, we cannot but receive it as being grounded on faulty principles, and opposed to all precedent, the public being with ourselves fully cognizant of the fact, that only those who are duly attested soldiers, and who have served as such are ever considered eligible to fill any military position. The Resident has already carried out some reforms in his office, and is we hear intent upon the execution of others, but of whatever nature they may be, that of removing the last vestige of the old local root we shall consider as a most wise, just, and necessary one.

Nothing worth reporting either here or in the city,—shortly we shall have a basket of gatherings for you.—*Poona Observer, June* 18.

POONA.

SEVENTEEN guns from Kirkee at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, announced the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Government House, Dapoorie, for the season.—*Observer, June* 18.

THE Governor of Pondicherry very properly refused to allow the new coinage to pass in his territory, until it had been tested. Being tested, it is found less pure than that issued by the East India Company. The Governor therefore refuses to take them, and the question is still matter of correspondence between the governments of Pondicherry and Madras.—*Id.*

SIND.

OUR INLAND TRADE.—The Captain of Kurrachee Police, in his Digest of Intelligence for the week ending 1st June, states that the Fouzdar of Kurrachee reports the arrival of 180 men, bringing 754 camels, 2 horses, 8 bullocks, 232 donkeys, laden with grass, wood, ghee, wool, &c. from Kohistan.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee), June* 12.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND COMPANY.—A rumour has somehow gained currency to the effect that this Company are about to abandon the Indus as a field of operations, and it will be seen from the letter of one our Sukkur correspondents, published in the usual place, that the tale is believed in up-country; it has reached us from several quarters, and as we are in a position to do so, we feel it a duty to give it the most emphatic denial. The *Sutlej* will be running again in October, with improved machinery: a new boat, the *Jhelum*, will be launched about the same time. Colonel Grimes, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who left Madras by the Mail of the 24th ultimo, will, on arriving in England, cause a large addition to be made to the Indus Fleet of the Company. This does not look like giving in. There is abundance of work on the river for not only the steamers that are already plying on it, but for ten times the number, and we should regret deeply the reduction, or removal, of any of the fleets.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—Last Tuesday was a day the remembrance of which will not easily be effaced from the memory of the Kurracheeites; the heat was stifling to a degree; the atmosphere dense; and heavy, russet looking clouds frowning on us in all the majesty of terrific grandeur, cast a deep gloom over the face of creation, and rendered the oppressiveness of the weather the more unendurable. Happily the night was ushered in by a sand and thunder storm, the fall of rain was, however, very partial, and served but to lay the dust. Lightning in the Eastern horizon is an every evening occurrence now, and the continuance of sultry weather portends further downpours which are much needed, and anxiously looked for both by agriculturists and the general community.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 21*st May.*—"The undermentioned news letter from the Ameer's camp before Heerat was received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan:—

"A battery having been thrown up by General Shaikh Meer Khan at the tomb of Peer Shaheed, near the city of Heerat, Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan, the brother of the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan, was desired by Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan to attack the intrenchments of the general. Accordingly Sirdar Oomer Khan with two battalions and a number of sowars made a rush on the battery, and it was nearly certain that the Sirdar would have carried the intrenchments, had it not been for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, who with two battalions and two guns marched to assist the general and engaged Mohamed Oomer Khan in the other side.

The battle continued till about three o'clock, after which Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan picking up his killed and wounded men from the field of action, marched into Heerat. It was also stated in the letter, that the loss suffered by both sides in this fight was very great."

22nd May.—This day being Friday, there was no public durbar. Almost all the people went to the different gardens to amuse themselves. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been invited by the son of Muddud Khan Meer Akhore to a feast went to his house, and left an order with the officers on duty in the Bala Hissar, not to let any armed man enter the Bala Hissar. On this Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan asked the Sirdar the reason of his passing such orders on every occasion. It is the order of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, replied the governor, "and knowing this that it is very good for a person to be always on his guard.'

23rd May.—The news received to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp before Heerat was to the following effect:—

"The Ameer having proposed some terms to Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mohayood-deen Khan, Chadaharees, on condition that they had caused Heerat to be made over to him, the Candaharee chiefs were neatly persuaded to accept the offer, and wrote to the Ameer that they would shortly make arrangements to fulfil their promise."

Accidentally this reply of Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mohayood-deen Khan to the Ameer was intercepted by the servants of Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, the present ruler of Heerat, and taken to him (Shah Nawaz Khan) first, he showed the letter to his uncle Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan, and then calling Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mohayood-deen Khan handed over to them the letter to read. The moment they saw the letter they hung their heads down and did not speak a word through smahe. On this Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan made the following speech to them:—

"Have I done any thing wrong to you that you have contrived these plans to see me ruined? It was merely on account of you that my late father went to war with the Ameer, otherwise we had no necessity to do so. Do not be afraid, I do not wish to hurt you any way, the only thing I want you to do is, to leave Heerat as soon as possible; I will get you back to Heerat after I have settled with the Ameer."

Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mohayood-deen Khan lost no time in packing and escaping from Heerat with all their property. The Candaharee Chiefs had arrived in the Ameer's camp, and were very kindly received by the Ameer.

24th May.—The Durbar having been held as usual, a letter was received from Sirdar Mohamed Surwar Khan from Zoormut, stating that the men of Kohi Seen having refused to pay the revenue, and having killed ten of his sepoys, he, the Sirdar had been under the necessity of marching with his troops to the place, to punish them severely. It was also stated in the letter that Surwur Khan had brought about seven hundred of the Kohi Seen people as prisoners, and had realized the whole revenue. About fifty men were stated to have been killed and wounded in this skirmish.

The governor was quite glad to hear the above news, but remarked that Surwur Khan should not have done so without taking his opinion about the subject.

The servant of Mullick Wuzeer Gool Khan has arrived from the Ameer's camp, and gives the following accounts about Heerat affairs:—

"I have been several times into the fort and city of Heerat. There are about seven thousand Hazara troops, besides the Heeratees, every thing is in abundance in Heerat, corn is sold there two tabrazee maunds to the rupee. Since the death of the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan. Shah Nawaz Khan has been fighting about two or three actions and keeps the five gates of Heerat opened. He is not a little afraid of the Ameer, and is resolved to hold as long as possible. In the Ameer's Camp corn was sold at two tabrazee maunds, but not procurable.

26th May.—After Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had received the Khans and Chiefs in the Durbar, he turned towards the Meer Akhore, and said that he was very sorry to hear about Ghoolam Nubbee Khan Beruckzai, having been beheaded by Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan. On the Meer Akhore's enquiring how it happened, the Sirdar said that it seems that Ghoolam Nubbee had been abusing the Ameer, and Mohamed Shurreef Khan having been told of that, had sent for the young man to his place and had killed him.

The Ameer was not very well pleased with Mohamed Shurreef Khan's behaviour, but what could he do, when he was too late.

The body of the young Beruckzaie Chief has been for the present deposited in the ground there, but will be brought to Cabool hereafter..

27th May.—Some Ahmedzai people having complained to the governor to the effect that one of their relatives had been killed by a villager, ten Jazailchees were ordered to go and bring the murderer. Forty sheep were ordered to be sent to the Seraglio to be killed on the day of the Eed. After this the governor went to the Shah garden to amuse himself.

28th May.—The governor went to see the new cantonment, and was sorry to find that a number of sepoys, through hard work had fallen sick. On this Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered one hundred workmen to be employed daily and paid one and half shahee to every one."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 13.

DR. BIRCH'S YOUNG FRIENDS.

(From the Mofussilite, June 12.)

DR. BIRCH'S young friends have a great fancy for a game much in vogue amongst them, which consists in running over their waistcoat buttons, and counting them as follows:—Soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, gentleman, apothecary, plough-boy, thief. It is an amusing game for youth. The Civil Service Commissioners seem to have imitated it in dealing with their eighth report on the examination of candidates for appointments to the Indian Civil Service. The report contains a description of the candidates, and their belongings. At the last examination, we are told, that 87 were the sons of Clergymen, 5 of Dissenting Ministers, 2 of Missionaries, 8 of Physicians, 6 of Surgeons, 3 of Schoolmasters, 6 of Officers in the Indian Army, 3 of Gentlemen in the Indian Civil Service, 3 of Magistrates, 1 of a Baronet, 22 of Gentlemen, 1 of a Baker, 1 of a Shoe-maker, 1 of a Draper, 1 of a Gamekeeper, 1 of an Ironmonger, and 1 of a Tobacconist, and four of these last succeeded in passing the prescribed examination.

The new batch is delightfully varied, and the service promises soon to become not a Trade's Union, but an Union of Trades. So much the better, and Sir Charles Wood probably desires this, as such a thorough and radical change from the old class of public servants will enable him to reduce salaries very considerably. The sons of Dissenting Ministers and Missionaries can hardly be expected to long so heartily for the fleshpots of old Indian Directors, who have all along regarded them as their own. We all know that Dissenting Ministers abhor gold and silver, and all such abominations, whilst the Missionaries are proverbial for despising the pomps and vanities of official life in India. Again, half the present scale of emoluments would probably be considered by the bakers as a rise in life, whilst the shoe-makers would consider a Magistracy and Collectorship, on 1,200 a month, anything but a tight fit. They would not be ambitious of anything beyond that last sum. The Drapers would be wrapped in satisfaction on 1,200 a month, like men whose coats are cut according to their cloth. The Game-keepers, on a thousand a month, would boast of their rich preserves and ask no more. The Ironmongers would cease to be stiff as their own pokers, and would become as genial as a bright fire in one of their best grates, and the Tobacconist would smile as he supplied his friends gratis with the best cigars from his father's shop.

Truly, we congratulate the public service on the result of the last examination, and the favorable prospect for the future. The Dissenting Ministers will be very useful in promoting toleration and harmony among officials, and in social life. The Missionaries will walk hand in hand with their brethren now out here, and will afford admirable assistance in the conversion of the heathen. It is true that they must work six hours a day for the Government, say from 10 A.M. till to 4 P.M., regulation time. Precisely at five minutes past 4 o'clock they will be at liberty to catechize the amlah, and at 5 P.M. they may preach to the police and village chowkeydars, putwaries, zemindars, and others, who may happen to have attended Church; at 6 o'clock instead of the usual and meaningless afternoon drive, they can preach in the bazaars, and attend to the conservancy both of the bodies and souls of their people.

This is very cheering.

But, perhaps, the Bakers will be more useful than any other importation. They will come to this country better prepared, than their brother civilians. As Bakers, they will hardly require any introduction to the (y)east. The bread, too, is abominable in these Provinces. How valuable then will be the presence of a well educated baker, on a large station. A little time will be spent in fancy work amongst the native members of the brotherhood. We look to a great improvement in the quality and size of our loaves, and to real progress in the art of making muffins and crumpets. Already we can see our own table, and the tables of our readers, graced with the matutinal French Roll. We only hope that the bakers who come out in the next two or three years will be men of amiable disposition, and that they will not encourage the native bakers out here to "beat their wives." We remember being shown once how bakers beat their wives,—the exhibition was not less ridiculous than it was painful to witness.

A few good shoe-makers, too, will not be amiss. Boodhoo is great—but he will have much to learn from western skill. We don't care so much for the draper. We should have preferred a few really skilled tailors, for your provincial tailors, man from any village, from Durham, or St. Bees—but University tailors, the best of their kind, or swells from the West End. Some smart gamekeepers may also do some good. Their official life may be passed in the Treasuries, as Deputy

THE NATURALIST ON THE RIVER AMAZONS.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

(From the Examiner, May 9.)

HERE are Mr. Bates's impressions of a Brazilian forest,—such as that mighty one near Para, which when he first entered it extended in unbroken solitude for three hundred miles southward and eastward of the city. When he left the country, however, its solitude was being broken in upon by a road which was in progress to connect Para with Maranham.

"We often read, in books of travels, of the silence and gloom of the Brazilian forests. They are realities, and the impression deepens on a longer acquaintance. The few sounds of birds are of that pensive or mysterious character which intensifies the feeling of solitude rather than imparts a sense of life and cheerfulness. Sometimes, in the midst of the stillness, a sudden yell or scream will startle one; this comes from some defenceless fruit-eating animal, which is pounced upon by a tiger-cat or stealthy boa-constrictor. Morning and evening the howling monkeys make a most fearful and harrowing noise, under which it is difficult to keep up one's buoyancy of spirit. The feeling of inhospitable wildness which the forest is calculated to inspire is increased tenfold under this fearful uproar. Often, even in the still hours of midday, a sudden crash will be heard resounding afar through the wilderness, as some great bough or entire tree falls to the ground. There are, besides, many sounds which it is impossible to account for. I found the natives generally as much at a loss in this respect as myself. Sometimes a sound is heard like the clang of an iron bar against a hard, hollow tree, or a piercing cry rends the air; these are not repeated, and the succeeding silence tends to heighten the unpleasant impression which they make on the mind. With the natives it is always the Curupira, the wild man or spirit of the forest which produces all noises they are unable to explain. Myths are the rude theories which mankind, in the infancy of knowledge, invent to explain natural phedomena. The Curupira is a mysterious being, whose attributes are uncertain, for they vary according to locality. Sometimes he is described as a kind of orangotang, being covered with long, shaggy hair, and living in trees. At others he is said to have cloven feet, and a bright red face. He has a wife and children, and sometimes comes down to the roças to steal the mandioca."

After making an excursion of 150 miles up the river Tocantins, where he added greatly to his collections, Mr. Bates sojourned for a time at Cameta, the capital of the most thickly populated part of the province of Para. While there he was enabled to verify a fact relating to the habits of a large hairy spider of the genus Mygale in a manner worth recording.

"The species was M. avicularia, or one very closely allied to it; the individual was nearly two inches in length of body but the legs expanded seven inches, and the entire body and legs were covered with coarse grey and reddish hairs. I was attracted by a movement of the monster on a tree trunk; it was close to a deep crevice in the tree, across which was stretched a dense white web. The lower part of the web was broken, and two small birds, finches, were entangled in the pieces, they were about the size of the English siskin, and I judged the two to be male and female. One of them was quite dead, the other lay under the body of the spider not quite dead, and was smeared with the filthy saliva or ichor which issues from the monster. I drove away the spider and took the birds, but the second one soon died. The fact of species of Mygale, sallying, forth at night, mounting trees and sucking the eggs and young of humming-birds, has been recorded long ago by Madame Merian and Palisot de Beauvois; but, in the absence of any confirmation, it has come to be discredited. From the way the fact has been related it would appear that it had been merely derived from the report of natives, and had not been witnessed by the narrators. Count Langsdorff, in his 'Expedition into the Interior of Brazil,' states that he totally disbelieved the story. I found the circumstance to be quite a novelty to the residents hereabout. The Mygales are quite common insects: some species make their cells under stones, others form artistical tunnels in the earth, and some build their dens in the thatch of houses. The natives call them Aranhas caranguejeiras, or crab-spiders. The hairs with which they are clothed come off when touched, and cause a peculiar and almost maddening irritation. The first specimen that I killed and prepared was handled incautiously, and I suffered terribly for three days afterwards. I think this is not owing to any poisonous quality residing in the hairs, but to their being short and hard, and thus getting into the fine creases of the skin. Some Mygales are of immense size. One day I saw the children belonging to an Indian family who collected for me with one of these monsters secured by a cord round its waist, by which they were leading it about the house as they would a dog."

At Caripi, a village on the Para river, it fell to the lot of Mr. Bates to make his gastronomic experience by feasting on the Tamandua, or great ant-eater, whose flesh when stewed eats like goose. He met with four species of this animal, one clothed with greyish-yellow silky hair, and another of a dingy brown colour, without silky lustre.

"One was brought to me alive at Caripi, having been caught by an Indian clinging motionless inside a hollow tree. I kept it in the house about twenty-four hours. It had a moderately long snout, curved downwards, and extremely small eyes. It remained nearly all the time without motion, except when irritated, which case it reared itself on its hind legs from the back of a chair to which it clung, and clawed out with its forepaws like a cat. Its manner of clinging with its claws, and the sluggishness of its motions, gave it a great resemblance to a sloth. It uttered no sound, and remained all night on the spot where I had placed it in the morning. The next day I put it on a tree in the open air, and at night it escaped. These small Tamandnas are nocturnal in their habits, and feed on those species of termites which construct earthy nests, that look like ugly excrescences of the trunks and branches of trees. The different kinds of ant-eaters are thus adapted to various modes of life, terrestrial and arboreal."

There is not, says Mr. Bates, a great variety of humming-birds in the Amazons region, but those which exist are apparently increased in number by a curious resemblance.

"Several times I shot by mistake a humming-bird hawk-moth instead of a bird. This moth (Macroglossa Titan) is somewhat smaller than humming-birds generally are, but its manner of flight, and the way it poises itself before a flower whilst probing it with its proboscis are precisely like the same actions of humming-birds. It was only after many days' experience that I learnt to distinguish one from the other when on the wing. This resemblance has attracted the notice of the natives, all of whom, even educated whites, firmly believe that one is transmutable into the other. They have observed the metamorphosis of caterpillars into butterflies, and think it not at all more wonderful that a moth should change into a humming-bird. The resemblance between this hawk-moth and a humming-bird is certainly very curious, and strikes one even when both are examined in the hand. Holding them sideways, the shape of the head and position of the eyes in the moth are seen to be nearly the same as in the bird, the extended proboscis representing the long beak. At the tip of the moth's body there is a brush of long hair-scales resembling feathers, which being expanded, looks very much like a bird's tail. But, of course, all these points of resemblance are merely superficial. The negroes and Indians tried to convince me that the two were of the same species. 'Look at their feathers,' they said; 'their eyes are the same, and so are their tails.' This belief is so deeply rooted that it was useless to reason with them on the subject."

Snakes, of course, are not wanting to add to the variety if not to the charms of the greenwood. One of these, the *Dryophis fulgida*, of a pale green colour, exactly resembles a creeping plant: it is six feet in length, and the fore part of the head is prolonged into a slender, pointed beak. Another kind, still more attenuated, the diameter of the body being little more than a quarter of an inch, is the *Dryophis acuminata*. It is of a light-brown hue, with indistinct shades variegated with obscurer markings, and looks like a bit of whipcord. One individual of this species, caught by Mr. Bates, had a protuberance near the middle of the body, which was accounted for, when the snake was opened, by the presence of a half-digested lizard, much more bulky than the snake itself. There are also arborial and water snakes, but the most beautiful kind that infests the woods is the coral-snake, a lovely object when seen coiled up on a dark soil, with its bands of black and vermillion, separated by clear white rings. On leaving Para, to undertake the great object of his adventurous journey, the ascent of the Amazons, Mr. Bates had to thread his way to the mighty stream through a series of channels which connect it with the river Para. That of Jaburu is thus described:

"We found ourselves in a narrow and nearly straight canal, not more than eighty to a hundred yards in width, and hemmed in by two walls of forest, which rose quite perpendicularly from the water to a height of seventy or eighty feet. The water was of great and uniform depth, even close to the banks. We seemed to be in a deep gorge, and the strange impression the place produced was augmented by the dull echoes produced by the voices of our Indians and the splash of their paddles. The forest was excessively varied. Some of the trees, the dome-torped giants of the Leguminous and Bombaceous orders, reared their heads far above the average height of the green walls. The fan-leaved Miriti palm was scattered in some numbers amidst the rest, a few solitary specimens shooting up their smooth columns above the other trees. The graceful Assai palm grew in little groups, forming feathery pictures set in the rounder foliage of the mass. The Ubussu, lower in height, showed only its shuttlecock-shaped crowns of huge undivined fronds, which, being of a vivid pale green, contrasted forcibly against the sombre hues of the surrounding foliage. The Ubussu grew here in great numbers; the equally remarkable Jupati palm (Raphia tædigera), which, like the Ubussu, is peculiar to this district, occurred more sparsely, throwing its long shaggy leaves, forty to fifty feet in length, in broad arches over the canal. An infinite diversity of smaller-sized palms decorated the water's edge, such as the Marajá-i (Bactris, many species), the Ubim (Geonoma), and a few stately Bacabas (Œnocarpus Bacaba.) The shape of this last is exceedingly elegant, the size of the crown being in proper proportion to the straight smooth stem. The leaves, down even to the bases of the glossy petioles, are of a rich dark-green colour, and free from spines. The forest wall'—I am extracting from my journal—'under which we are now moving consists besides palms, of a great variety of ordinary forest-trees. From the highest branches of these down to the water sweep ribbons of climbing plants of the most diverse and ornamental foliage possible. Creeping convolvuli and others have made use of the slender lianas and hanging air-roots as ladders to climb by. Now and then appears a Mimosa or other tree having similar fine pinnate foliage, and thick masses of Inga border the water, from whose branches hang long beanpods, of different shape and size according to the species, some of them a yard in length. Flowers there are very few. I see, now and then, a gorgeous crimson blossom on long spikes ornamenting the sombre foliage towards the summits of the forest. I suppose it to belong to a climber of the Combretaceous order. There are also a few yellow and violet Trumpet-flowers (Bignoniæ). The blossoms of the Ingas, although not conspicuous, are delicately beautiful. The forest all along offers so dense a front that one never obtains a glimpse into the interior of the wilderness.'"

At Obydos, 450 miles from the sea, Mr. Bates made some stay, investigating while there the natural productions of the north side of the Lower Amazons. From Obydos he proceeded in a *cubierta*, or trading vessel, to Barra, where the magnificent Rio Negro swells the waters of the "father of rivers." Here is an account of his manner of travelling:

"We soon fell into a regular mode of life on board our little ark. Penna would not travel by night; indeed, our small crew, wearied by the day's labour, required rest, and we very rarely had wind in the night. We used to moor the vessel to a tree, giving out plenty of cable, so as to sleep at a distance from the banks and free of mosquitoes, which, although swarming in the forest, rarely came many yards out into the river at this season of the year. The strong current at a distance of thirty or forth yards from the coast steadied the cuberta head to stream, and kept us from drifting ashore. We all slept in the open air, as the heat of the cabins was stifling in the early part of the night. Penna, Senhora Kaxuta, and I slung our hammocks in triangle between the mainmast and two stout poles fixed in the raised deck. A sheet was the only covering required, besides our regular clothing; for the decrease of temperature at night on the Amazons is never so great as to be felt otherwise than as a delightful coolness after the sweltering heat of the afternoons. We used to rise when the first gleam of dawn showed itself above the long, dark line of forest. Our clothes and hammocks were then generally soaked with dew, but this was not felt to be an inconvenience. The Indian Manoel used to revive himself by a plunge in the river, under the bows of the vessel. It is the habit of all Indians, male and female, to bathe early in the morning; they do it sometimes for warmth's sake, the temperature of the water being often considerably higher than that of the air. Penna and I lolled in our hammocks, whilst Kaxita prepared the indispensable cup of strong coffee, which she did with wonderful celerity, smoking meanwhile her early morning pipe of tobacco. Liberal owners of river craft allow a cup of coffee sweetened with molasses, or a ration of cashaça, to each man of their crews; Penna gave them coffee. When all were served, the day's work began. There was seldom any wind at this early hour; so if there was a remanso along the shore which answered, if not there was no way of progressing but by espia. In some places the currents ran with great force close to the banks, especially where these receded to form long bays or *enseadas*, as they are called, and then we made very little headway. In such places the banks consist of loose earth, a rich crumbly vegetable mould, supporting a growth of most luxuriant forest, of which the currents almost daily carry away large portions, so that the stream for several yards out is encumbered with fallen trees, whose branches quiver in the current. When projecting points of land were encountered, it was impossible, with our weak crew, to pull the cuberta against the whirling torrents which set round them; and in such cases we had to cross the river, drifting, often with the current, a mile or two lower down on the opposite shore. There generally sprung a light wind as the day advanced, and then we took down our hammocks, hoisted all sail, and bowled away merrily. Penna generally preferred to cook the dinner ashore, when there was little or no wind. About midday on these calm days we used to look out for a nice shady nook in the forest, with cleared space sufficient to make a fire upon. I then had an hour's hunting in the neighbouring wilderness, and was always rewarded by the discovery of some new species. During the greater part of our voyage, however, we stopped at the house of some settler, and made our fire in the port. Just before dinner it was our habit to take a bath in the river, and then, according to the universal custom on the Amazons, where it seems to be suitable on account of the weak fish diet, we each took half a coffee-cup full of neat cashaca, the 'abre' or 'opening,' as it is called, and set to on our mess of stewed pirarucu, beans, and bacon. Once or twice a week we had fowls and rice; at supper, after sunset, we often had fresh fish caught by our men in the evening. The mornings were cool and pleasant until towards midday; but in the afternoons the heat became almost intolerable, especially in gleamy, squally weather, such as generally prevailed. We then crouched in the shade of the sails, or went down to our hammocks, in the cabin, choosing to be half stifled rather than expose ourselves on deck to the sickening heat of the sun. We generally ceased travelling about nine o'clock, fixing upon a safe spot wherein to secure the vessel for the night. The cool evening hours were delicious; flocks of whistling ducks (Anas autumnalis), parrots, and hoarsely-screaming macaws, pair by pair, flew over from their feeding to their resting places, as the glowing sun plunged abruptly beneath the horizon. The brief evening chorus of animals then began, the chief performers being the howling monkeys, whose frightful unearthly roar deepened the feeling of solitude which crept on as darkness closed around us. Soon after, the fireflies in great diversity of species came forth and flitted about the trees. As night advanced, all became silent in the forest, save the occasional hooting of tree-frogs, or the monotonous chirping of wood-crickets and grasshoppers."

It was not, however, all plain sailing on the Amazons, and a dangerous variety is described in the following passage:

"On the night of the 22nd the moon appeared with a misty halo. As we went to rest, a fresh watery wind was blowing, and a dark pile of clouds gathering up in that quarter in a direction opposite to that of the wind. I thought this betokened nothing more than a heavy rain which would send us all in a hurry to our cabins. The men moored the vessel to a tree alongside a hard clayey bank, and after supper all were soon fast asleep, scattered about the raised deck. About eleven o'clock I was awakened by a horrible uproar, as a hurricane of wind suddenly swept over from the opposite shore. The cuberta was hurled with force against the clayey bank; Penna shouted out, as he started to his legs, that a trovoada de cima, or a squall from up river, was upon us. We took down our hammocks, and then all hands were required to save the vessel from being dashed to pieces. The moon set, and a black pall of clouds spread itself over the dark forests and rivers, a frightful crack of thunder now burst over our heads, and down fell the drenching rain. Joaquim leapt ashore through the drowning spray with a strong pole, and tried to pass the cuberta round a small projecting point, whilst we on deck aided in keeping her off and lengthened the cable. We succeeded in getting free, and the stout-built boat fell off into the strong current further away from the shore, Joaquim swinging himself dexterously aboard by the bowsprit as it passed the point. It was fortunate for us that we happened to be on a sloping clayey bank, where there was no fear of falling trees; a few yards further on, where the shore was perpendicular and formed of crumbly earth, large portions of loose soil, with all their superincumbent mass of forest, were being washed away; the uproar thus occasioned adding to the horrors of the storm. The violence of the wind abated in the course of an hour, but the deluge of rain continued until about three o'clock in the morning; the sky being lighted up by almost incessant flashes of pallid lightning, and the thunder pealing from side without interruption. Our clothing, hammocks, and goods were thoroughly soaked by the streams of water which trickled through between the planks. In the morning all was quiet; but an opaque, leaden mass of clouds overspread the sky, throwing a gloom over the wild landscape that had a most dispiriting effect. These squalls from the west are always expected about the time of the breaking up of the dry season in those central parts of the Lower Amazons."

We perceive, by the length and frequency of our extracts, that it is a hard matter to do justice to Mr. Bates, even in letting him tell his own story. Of necessity, therefore, we pass over details of extreme interest to land him at a town called Ega, fourteen hundred miles inland, the head-quarters of the naturalist in the valley of the Amazons. Mr. Bates has much to tell of this locality, and we would gladly be his interpreter, but want of space obliges us to limit our further illustrations. Scattered through his work are numerous accounts of monkeys, and from one chapter,—devoted to the animals of the neighbourhood of Ega,—which contains descriptions of some of the least known amongst them, we take some curious particulars. The most singular of the Simian family in Brazil are the scarlet-faced monkeys, called by the Indians, Uakari, of which there are two varieties, the white and the red-haired; the former only inhabiting the eastern half of the delta of the Japura, a confluent of the Amazons, and the latter its western half, in a uniform district of country, 150 miles in length, and sixty to eighty in breadth, but intersected by various channels which keep the tribes apart. Mr. Bates first met with the white-haired variety under the following circumstances:

"Early one sunny morning, in the year 1855, I saw in the streets of Ega, a number of Indians carrying on their shoulders down to the port, to be embarked on the Upper Amazons steamer, a large cage made of strong lianas, some twelve feet in length and five in height, containing a dozen monkeys of the most grotesque appearance. Their bodies (about eighteen inches in height, exclusive of limbs), were clothed from neck to tail with very long, straight, and shining whitish hair; their heads were nearly bald, owing to the very short crop of thin grey hairs, and their faces glowed with the most vivid scarlet hue. As a finish to their striking physiognomy, they had bushy whiskers of a sandy colour, meeting under the chin and reddish-yellow eyes. They sat gravely and silently in a group, and altogether presented a most strange spectacle."

This cage-full of red-faced apes, which must have something strangely Caledonian in their aspect, was being sent as a present to one of the Government officials at Rio Janeiro, but it is not certain that they reached their destination, the Uakari being of so delicate a constitution that they with difficulty bear the transit even to Para. The white Uakari lives in small troops amongst the crowns of the lofty trees, living on fruits of various kinds.

"Hunters say it is pretty nimble in its motions, but is not much given to leaping, perferring to run up and down the larger boughs in travelling from tree to tree. The mother, as in other species of the monkey order carries her young on her back. Individuals are obtained alive by shooting them with the blow-pipe and arrows tipped with diluted Urani poison. They run a considerable distance after being pierced, and it requires an experienced hunter to track them. He is considered the most expert who can keep pace with a wounded one, and catch it in his arms when it falls exhausted. A pinch of salt, the antidote to the poison, is then put in its mouth, and the creature revives."

A near relative of the Uakari is the Parauacu, a dark-brown, inoffensive creature, with a long bear-like coat of harsh; speckled grey hair, which hangs over the head, half concealing the pleasing diminutive face. This monkey is easily tamed and is very affectionate. A third interesting genus of Ega monkeys is the owl-faced night ape. These creatures are not only owl-faced, but their habits are those of the moping bird. "They sleep all day long in hollow trees and come forth to prey on insects and eat fruit only in the night. They are of small size, the body being about a foot long, and the tail fourteen inches, and are thickly clothed with soft grey and brown fur, similar in substance to that of the rabbit. Their physiognomy reminds one of an owl or tiger-cat; the face is round and encircled by a ruff of whitish fur; the muzzle is not at all prominent; the mouth and chin are small; the ears are very short, scarcely appearing above the fur of the head; and the eyes are large and yellowish in colour, imparting the staring expression of nocturnal animals of prey. The forehead is whitish, and decorated with three black stripes, which in one of the species continue to the crown, and in the other meet on the top of the forehead." This approach to an owl is as much, we should think, as any monkey would like to accomplish. Mr. Bates had one of the Nyctipithecii for a pet, which was captured after the usual manner. "These monkeys, although sleeping by day, are aroused by the least noise; so that, when a person passes by a tree in which a number of them are concealed, he is startled by the sudden apparition of a group of little striped faces crowding a hole in the trunk." This pet was kept in a box containing a broad-mouthed glass jar, into which it would dive, head foremost when any one entered the room, turning round instantly, and thrusting forth its inquisitive face an instant afterwards to stare at the intruder. The Nyctipithecus, when tamed renders one very essential service to its owner—they clear the houses of bats, as well as of insect vermin. Ten other species of monkeys haunt the forests of the Upper Amazons, the most remarkable being the Macaco barrigudo, a bigbellied monkey, with an ash-coloured face, a low forehead, projecting eyebrows, and features that bear altogether a very striking resemblance to an old negro. It is much persecuted by the Indians on account of the excellence of its flesh as food. The Marmosets are also abundant in this region. Though very small, they are famous acrobats, as Mr. Bates found out one day. "Whilst walking along a forest pathway I saw one of these little fellows miss his grasp, as he was passing from one tree to another along with his troop. He fell head foremost, from a height of at least fifty feet, but managed cleverly to alight on his legs in the pathway; quickly turning round, he gave me a good stare for a few moments, and then bounded off gaily to climb another tree." There are several varieties of the Marmoset, and one of them presents an odd appearance. Is is of a deep black colour, with the exception of a patch of white hair round its mouth, which at a short distance, makes it look as if it were holding a ball of snow-white cotton in its teeth. The most diminutive of the Brazilian monkys is the "Hapale pygmæus," only seven inches long in the body, with its little face adorned with long brown whiskers, which are naturally brushed back over the ears. The general colour of the animal is brownish-tawny, but the tail is elegantly barred with black. Mr. Bates closes his account by stating that the total number of species of monkys which he found inhabiting the margins of the Upper and Lower Amazons was thirty-eight, belonging to twelve different genera, forming two distinct families.

We here take leave of Mr Bates who pursued his journey to the extreme limits of the empire of Brazil, in the direction of the Andes, but was compelled to relinquish further research by an attack of "sizoens," the ague of the country, after an absence in the interior of seven years and a half.

THE PRINCIPAL STATUTES OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

(From the Economist, May 9.)

1. To subscribe to or acquire public funds or stocks; and also shares or bonds in various industrial enterprises, constituted on the principle of limited liability; particularly in railways, canals, mines, and other public works founded or to be founded.

2. To issue, to the extent of a sum equal to the sum employed for purposes of the subscriptions and purchases aforesaid, the separate obligations of the Society itself.

3. To sell, or give as security for advances, all effects, shares, and obligations acquired or held by the Society; and to exchange such effects, shares, and obligations against other values.

4. To underwrite all loans, to undertake and realise them; also to undertake and realise all enterprises for public works.

5. To lend on public securities, and on the deposit of shares and bonds, and to open credits on account current on the deposit of different kinds of value.

6. To receive money on account current.

7. To undertake all kinds of collections for companies, as aforesaid; to pay their interest and dividend warrants; and generally to undertake all business relating to such companies.

8. To open a bank of deposit for all the securities issued by the companies aforesaid.—All other operations are interdicted.

9. It is expressly understood that the Society shall never undertake sales "à découvert," [that is, sales of stock, &c., merely for the account day or settlement,] nor purchases "à primes," [that is, purchases which may be annulled by the payment of a mere fine or option.]

10. After the complete issue of the joint stock capital of the Society, the obligations created by the Society may attain a sum equal to *Ten Times* the said joint stock capital [that is, to (10 × 2,400,000) 24,000,000£.]

11. The accumulated amount of the sums received on account current, and the obligations of the Society created, payable at *less* than one year's date or sight, shall not exceed twice the amount of the paid-up capital, [that is, shall not exceed (2 × 2,400,000) 4,800,000£].

12. A council of fifteen members shall administer the Society.

13. An executive council of five administrators shall be charged with the execution of the decisions of the council.

14. The ordinary general assembly of the Society shall take place in April. It shall be composed of *two hundred* of the largest shareholders. In order to be valid, it must be composed of at least forty members, and represent a tenth part of the capital.

15. Each member of the assembly shall have as many votes as he has multiples of forty shares, but the largest number of votes shall not exceed five.

16. Each financial year will terminate on the 31st December.

17. The net profits shall be divided as follows, viz.: (1) 5 per cent. on the share capital shall be distributed among the shareholders; (2) 5 per cent. shall be added to the reserve fund, the total amount of which shall be restricted to 80,000£. The surplus remaining shall belong in the proportions of *one-tenth* to the administrators of the Society, and *nine-tenths* to the shareholders, as further dividend.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonnies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Frizzles.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*,
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lass*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do.	Do. best "	"	36
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do.	Do. Carpet lined	"	40
Do.	Do. with Hood, best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do.	Do. Do.	"	35
Do.	Do. best	"	38
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do.	Do. With Hood, best	"	65
Do.	Do. best Imitation Cane Sides	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs.	8
Do. 8 "	Do.	"	15
Do. 1 "	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8 "	Do.	"	20

Gentlemn's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood, Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Bails	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do	"	3 12
Do. Youth's do	"	3 0
Do. do. do	"	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	"	11 0
Do. Manica, do. do.	"	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	"	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	"	6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ ins., each.....Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *screw on Flat.* CUT; *To Let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea. 10 0
BOX LOCKS, 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ ins., each... " 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each...	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7¼	" 4¼	" 3	"	.....	"	20 0
No. 0	— 8½	" 5¼	" 3½	"	.....	"	21 0
No. 2	— 9½	" 6	" 3¾	"	.....	"	23 0
No. 3	—10¾	" 6	" 4	"	.....	"	25 0
No. 4	—12	" 7	" 5	"	.....	"	28 0
No. 5	—13	" 8	" 5½	"	.....	"	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each...	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15¼	" 9¾	" 6½	"	.....	"	28 0
No. 3	—17¾	" 10¾	" 7¾	"	.....	"	33 0
No. 4	—19	" 12¼	" 7¾	"	.....	"	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13¾	long, 9¼	wide, 8½	deep	each...	Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	" 12¼	" 11	"	.....	"	30 0
No. 6	—23½	" 16¾	" 11½	"	.....	"	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep...	each...	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON
OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcohol; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal Gold.
GLYCYRRHIZINS, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium; (Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
Y'ELLOW, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Sebne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES,
BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.
DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Porcelain, 6½ by 4½ to by 10.
PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., in the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.	[SIZES.
Genuine German Saxe.	
Extra Albumenized do.	22 by 17
Turner's Negative and Positive	
" Thick Positive.	and
Hollingworth's Papers.	
Salted	17 by 11
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.	
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.	
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.	

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Presses and Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgwood Pestles and Mortars
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints	"	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	"	16	8	" "
" Ditto in Pints	"	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	"	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Besujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated